The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,850.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Back—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Usarge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

On the 17th Feb., at Cottonville, Dharwar, the wife of Alexander Robertson, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th | Leave Bussorah....21st & 4th,
" Kurrachee .. " | " Bushire ....
" Guadur .... " | " Linga .....
" Muscat ..... " | " Bunder Abbas.
" Bunder Abbas. " | " Muscat.....
" Linga ..... " | " Guadur ....
" Bushire .... " | " Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah ... | Arrive Bombay ...

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 3rd March at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
" Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay ..... 15 | Leave Calcutta 15
" Carwar ..... 16 | " Bimlipatam 18
" Mangalore ..... 17 | " Vizagapatam 18
" Cannanore ..... 18 | " Coconada 19
" Calicut ..... 18 | " Madras 23
" Cochin ..... 19 | " Pondicherry ..... "
" Tuticorin ..... 20 | " Negapatam 24
" Colombo ..... 20 | " Galle ..... "
" Galle ..... " | " Colombo 27
" Negapatam ..... 24 | " Tuticorin 28
" Pondicherry ..... " | " Cochin 29
" Madras ..... 27 | " Calicut 30
" Cocanada ..... 29 | " Cannanore 1
" Vizagapatam ..... 30 | " Mangalore..... 1
" Bimlipatam ..... 30 | " Carwar 2
Arrive Calcutta ..... 3 | Arrive Bombay 4

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed on thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month. for the Coast and intermediate ports.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 15th March.)

THE A I Ship "DULEEP SING," 1,198 tons register, Captain Jennings, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Duleep Sing.*

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in all March)

THE CLIPPER Ship "DILHARREE," 1,233 tons register, W. H. Bissett, Commander, classed Al. 16 years at Lloyds This vessel has excellent accommodation. or first class passengers and will be despatched as above. Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Dilharree."

Bombay, 18th February, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

KHANDEISH to sail about 25th February.
HYDRABAD " " 26th March.
DHARWAR " " 25th "

THE above A I Ships have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For farther particulars apply to the Captains on board, or to

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "ORWELL," arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Orwell.*

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Fleur de Lis."

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "PEGASUS," Captain Cornwell, from LONDON, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cornwell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompained with BILLS OF LADING to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents, Ship *Pegasus.*

Bombay, 17th February 1868.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
" Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
" for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRE ANTIQUE "
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS," TARLATANS, ALPACCAS, " light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-Dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepe.
KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains,
" Brooches,
" Earrings.
" Buckles.
" Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
" Combs, &c., &c.

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c.,&c.

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by remittance of satisfactory reference in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month, calling at Aden. Return steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 16th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£46 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched about the 20th February next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£6 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£4 7 5 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation à Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 Scarf Ring.
½ " Linen Collars. | 1 Walking Stick.
½ " Under-Vests. | 1 Umbrella.
1 " Fine White Cotton Socks. | 1 Binocular Glass.
| 1 Rug with Strap.
1 " Fine Colored do. | 1 Dressing Bag.
1 " White Cambric Handkerchiefs. | 1 Hand Portmanteau.
| 2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Colored do. do. | 1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit. | 1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits. | 1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves. | 1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties. | 1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connection with Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., of London.

JEFFERSON CAMPBELL & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1868.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that those Shareholders who do not apply for the 1st and 2nd distributions of assets now payable on the Shares in this Company in their names by the 29th instant, will not be paid the said or any further distributions until the final distribution of the assets of the Company is made.

By Order of the Liquidators,
LOVEL J. MULLINS,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868.

In the Matter of Act X. of 1866 and of the KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of two annas in the rupee upon the amount of claims allowed by the High Court, except claims due to contributories who have not paid their calls, will be payable on and after 25th Instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 daily at the office of the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 1 of 1867.

Soomarkhan Mahomed and Company .....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
.....*Defendant.*

The Steamer "Sir James Rivett-Carnac" now lying in Bombay Harbour.....

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Order for sale of moveable property issued on the 16th day of January last in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed defendant.

The Steamer "Sir James Rivett-Carnac" with her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, &c.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said defendant, in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay. ANDREW HAY, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 11th February, 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland, to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. having since the appearance of their Advertisement "Selling Off" been frequently written to by intending purchasers to furnish them with an approximate idea of the reduced rates for ready cash mentioned therein, they now beg to inform such and all who desire a really good article at a moderate cost, that they are prepared to allow a discount of 15 per cent. off purchases not exceeding Rs. (5) Five, and for all in excess of that sum 25 per cent. discount, or one-forth less than the prices hitherto charged by them.

It must be evident that an opportunity so advantageous to buyers, can only be offered by a firm in course of liquidation, and consequently cannot last long, a circumstance which Messrs. R. & Co. hope their former patrons and others, both in Bombay and up-country, will not delay to profit by.

The following is a list of the principal commodities now obtainable at R. & Co.'s establishments, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, all of which are subject to the terms quoted above:—

MEDICINE CHESTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
REQUISITES for the Sick Chamber and Nursery.
HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS.
SELTZOGENES, for making Soda Water.
FRENCH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.
MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, about two tons.
CODDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC.
GOA POWDER, a cure for Ringworm.
GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
EFFERVESCING CHELTENHAM SALTS.
BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.
LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
COMMON'S PASTE, VIOLET POWDER.
POMMADE HONGROISE, COSMETIQUE.
MACASSAR OIL, ODONIO.
PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN.
ROBB'S BISCUITS, CORN FLOUR.
FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS.
TRAVELLING AND OTHER BLOCK TIN BATHS.
JAPANNED TIN BOXES, INKSTANDS.
SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.
FLOWER VASES, TOILET BOTTLES.
SOAP BOXES, FLESH GLOVES.
TOILET AND BAR SOAPS.
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.
TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL SCISSORS.
MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES.
CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER.
COCONADA CHEROOTS, TOBACCOS.
GAMES, CRICKET BATS, &c.

And other sundries too numerous to mention.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P. S.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. much regret having occasion to remark that their call for the Payment of outstanding debts has not been responded to in that spirit which they think the consideration they have always shown their customers in these matters justly entitle them to.

22, Rampart Row, 1st February 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 9 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,
28, MEADOW STREET, 6TH FEBRUARY 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

THE COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH instant, at 3 O'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1867.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the place of the present Directors retiring from Office under the provisions of the Articles of Association.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 26th instant inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the agents (Messrs. Gitellabhoy Heerjee & Co.) No. 1, Church Street, on Saturday the 22nd day of February instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

1st. To receive the Directors' Report, and the audited balance sheet made up to 31st December 1867.

2nd. To elect two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint one or more auditor or auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

4th. To declare a dividend for the last 6 months.

By Order of the Directors,
FURDUNJI ARDESHIR, Acting Secretary.

No. 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8th Febru 1868.

N. B.—The transfer Books will be closed from the 15th instant to the day of the meeting, (both days inclusive.)

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each
With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Cambell, Mitchell & Co.,
Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Rimington, Hore & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts,

Price in Bombay, Rs. 10. *To Outstations*, Rs. 10½ *Cash*

London—VIRTUE & Co.; Calcutta—LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay—CHESSON & WOODHALL, and *Dufter Asskaree* Press; Madras—J. HIGGINBOTHAM; Lahore—W. COCKELL & Co.; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press*; Moultan—DADABHOY MANOCKJEE.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(From the Friend of India, Dec. 26, 1867.)

The question of the development of productive industry in India has been often discussed, but beyond this discussion little progress has been made. . . . This exhaustive work by Mr. P. R. Cola, lately a Bombay cotton manufacturer, does justice to the question. . . He goes fully and systematically into the various branches of industry, and discusses every point connected with each from the cotton plant to the bale in the Manchester market. Jute and silk get the full attention due to them; the bleaching, dyeing and printing calico, the manufacture of sugar, paper, oil and oil-gas, timber mills, and iron foundries, corn mills and coal mines, factory, and workshop, building, and agricultural implements, are all treated in detail. He takes a very hopeful view of the industrial future of the East, and by a judicious arrangement of facts and statistics commands attention and difference to his pleas. . . Mr Cola's view of the future of Oriental commerce is sound. The book is beautifully illustrated with engravings of machinery and plans in Messrs. Virtue and Co's usual clear style.

(From the Indian Mirror, Jan. 15, 1868.)

There breathes in the whole work a spirit of good feeling and a real interest in the cause of India and the East, No pains have been spared to render it a work of as much practical utility as his possible in so short a compass, so as to prove, as the author himself says, "a useful industrial, hand-book." To increase its importance has a hand-book of manufactures, towards the end of the book have been added for use of lesser quantities building factories, forms of agreement with mechanics, and some general hints on factories relating to estimate, for conducting factories, cost, packing, freight and insurance, and erection of machinery, building factories and general management. . . It is believed and earnestly hoped that the remarks on the facilities and advantages of introducing improved machinery in some of the manufactures for articles of daily and extensive consumption as set forth in the work under notice will not be lost upon our wealthy countrymen.

(From the Native Opinion, January 19, 1868.)

The object of this book we are told is to point out how to develope productive industry in India, and although as the first thing like design appears too ambitious for mere paper demonstrations, yet as we go through the body of the work, we feel ourselves under safe guidance. . . The book also contains much valuable information on coal mines in India, Iron foundries and workshops, Timber and Corn Mills and on Agricultural machinery. . . Our system of education talks learnedly of awakening and "an intellectual vital soul in the nation;" but we may well question the utility and value of the so-called awakening when we find it taking no cognisance whatever of the development of the material resources of the country. . . The book is written in a neat, business-like style, and is entirely free from attempts at essay writing.

(From the Bombay Builder, Feb. 1868.)

This work brings within the compass of a single volume much important information on a variety of subjects connected with reproductive commercial industry. . . The work abounds with illustrations very creditably executed. . . Copious statistics are considered, plans and estimates of the various factories are given, and the state of the trade both in England and India are discussed. . If any man can be found who should do for agriculture what Mr. Cola has endeavoured to do for manufacture, he would deserve well of the people of India. . . Passing, however, to the immediate object of Mr. Cola's book, we offer the author our hearty congratulations on what he has achieved. . His has been a work of vast labour: to obtain, compile, arrange, and set forth the various manufacturing processes described in the book, has been by no means an easy task, and remembering that the author, the chief portion of whose life has been spent in India, he has succeeded very admirably in his undertaking. As a preliminary work of reference for those who may desire to establish steam factories in India for the purpose of manufacture, the book will be found a useful guide,

(From the London Mechanics' Magazine, Nov., 1867.)

Mr. Cola, in all cases has adopted his plans of mills and factories to the peculiar requirements of the country, and has based his estimates in many instances upon actual invoices, whilst in others his information comes from the manufacturing districts. . . But what Mr. Cola professes to do, and what he really does in a most efficient manner, is to give capitalists, commercial men, and manufacturers an excellent industrial guide book, applicable not only to India and the East, but to other countries. The general reader, too, will fine much to interest him in the introductory chapter by which each section is preceded, . . . In short Mr Cola has taken every pains to make his book as useful as possible. . . . We hope his book will be as successful in developing the productive industry of India as he has been in showing how it may be accomplished.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS SLATE BILLIARD TABLE. Apply stating full particulars to P. W. D., Kurrachee.

WANTED a situation by a EUROPEAN YOUNG WOMAN TO ACCOMPANY A LADY proceeding to England. She has no objection to taking charge of Children—good reference as to her character can be given. Apply to "C." at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRAVELLERS arriving at Kurrachee, will find all the conveniences of a well-regulated Boarding House, together with the comforts of a Private Home, at the house newly established and centrally situated, No 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines. Arrangements made for the landing of Passengers and the clearance of luggage, on receipt of a telegram or letter.

Kurrachee, Camp, 1st January 1868.

NOW OPEN.

NEW GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR THE SALE OF CHEAP GOODS.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

WATSON, SONS & Co.

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT
IN THE
HALL OF THE BYCULLA HOTEL.

That accomplished Violonist,
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS,
WITH HIS DAUGHTER
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS,
The Celebrated Vocalist, will have the honor of giving
A SECOND GRAND CONCERT
ON
MONDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT.

The very great success that attended Monsieur Semeladis' first Concert in Bombay has induced him once again to solicit the support of the Ladies and Gentlemen residents in the City and its suburbs.

The Programme he has the honor to submit includes many beautiful compositions for the violin—while the Songs allotted to Mademoiselle Semeladis have been selected as much to display the capacity of that Lady's Voice as their style is calculated to afford a pleasing contrast to the music to be discoured on M. Semeladis favorite Instrument—the Violin.

The attendance of Ladies is specially invited; every effort will be made to ensure their perfect comfort.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1 Song & Violin—Grandes Variations Concertantes } *Artot* .. { Mlle. Semeladis Mons. Semeladis
2 Violin—Souvenirs de Bellini .. *Artot* .. Mons Semeladis
3 Song—Grand Airs des Dragons de Villars ... } *Maillart* ... { Mlle. Semeladis
4 Violin—The last Rose of summer .. } *Semeladis* .. { Mons. Semeladis
5 Song—Couplets de la Coupe (de Galathee) .. } *Masse* ... { Mlle. Semeladis
6 Violin—L'adieu Lesplantes dela gounefille .. } *Schubert* .. { Mons. Semeladis

PART SECOND.

1 Song and Violin—Le Carnaval des Dames .. } *Proch* .. { Mlle. Semeladis Mons. Semeladis
2 Violin—Fantaisie Sur Donizettis themes de Donizitti ... } *Leonard* .. { Mons. Semeladis
3 Song—(English) Stolen Kisses are the sweetest } *Buckley* .. { Mlle. Semeladis
4 Violin—Home ! Sweet Home ! .. } *Semeladis* .. { Mons. Semeladis
5 Song—Tyrolienne... } *Mimmes* .. { Mlle. Semeladis
6 Violin—Trovatore ... } *Alard* .. { Mons. Semeladis

Doors open at ½ p. m.—The Concert will commence at 9.

N. B.—Tickets of Admission, Price Rs. 5, can be obtained at the Hotel, of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and of Messrs. BOLTON & Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED
Chemists, Medical Hall, Byculla; Fort; and Poona
THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All New Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which, from their connection with the leading London Houses, Treacher & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.

Æinas. | Inhalers.
Air Cushions. | Lint.
Bandages. | Medicine Measures.
Bed Pans. | Medical Spoons.
Belts. | Nipple Shields.
Breast Pumps. | Nursery Lamps.
Elastic Bandages. | Oiled Silk.
Enemas. | Plasters.
Do. for self-use. | Powder and Puffs.
Eye Baths. | Sponge,
Feeding Bottles. | Spongio Piline,
Flesh Brushes. | Smelling Salts.
Flesh Gloves. | Thermometers.
Fullers Earth. | Vaporisers.
Hot Water Bottles. | Waterproof Sheeting

and an extensive stock of other Sundries.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS, &c.
By each Overland Steamer.

Arrowroots. | Liebig's Food.
Corn Flour. | Maccaroni.
Cocoa. | Nursery Biscuits.
Desicated Milk. | Oatmeal.
Gelatine. | Pearl Barley.
Groats. | Rusks.
Hard's Food. | Sago.
Isinglass. | Tapioca.
Jellies. | Vermicelli.
&c. &c. &c.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
(Extractum Carnis.)

Prepared strictly according to the instructions of Baron Liebig from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites), common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietitic restorative hitherto introduced.

(The publicware recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.)

MEDICINE CHESTS.

A large assortment of these useful articles, in Mahogany, Oak, Solid Leather, and Japanned Tin, of the most useful and portable patterns,—the result of long experience of the requirements of travellers and up-country residents—suitable for individual, family, or Medical Practitioners' use.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,

SPECTACLES, AND EYE GLASSES,
Cataract,—Concave,—Convex,—Coloured,—Railway, &c., &c.,

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

The stock of Surgical and Medical Appliances kept on hand is by far the most extensive in the Presidency, and continually renewed from England.

DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
(TREACHER & Co., Limited, are the Sole *Agents in Western India* for MacDougal's valuable Carbolic Acid Disinfectants).

NOTICES.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

Members of the Board.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.
Hon. Sir R. Couch. | Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. | Rev. F. J

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1868.

PER CANDY.

Comrawuttee	..	Old	..	..	175 to 180
Akote	..	..	..	..	
Khandeish	..	..	..	..	170 to 175
Barsee	..	..	..	..	
Dholleras	..	..	..	..	190 to 195
Bhowungeer	..	..	..	..	
Broach	..	..	..	..	190 to 195
Veeravul	..	..	..	..	180 to 185
Vingorla	..	..	..	..	185 to 187
Compta	..	..	..	..	180 to 182
Dharwar Sawginned				..	190 to 195
Comrawuttee	..	New	..	..	212 to 215
Akote	..	..	..	..	
Broach	..	..	..	..	215 to 220
Dholler	..	..	..	..	
Bhowungur	..	..	..	..	210 to 212

Ready Sales... ... ...900 Candies
For delivery 2,200
Market strong.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 8th December 1867.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
SUEZ.		CUTCH.	
Gold Coin	6,850	Gold	42,500
Silver Coin	3,090	„ Coin	18,750
CUTCH.		Silver Coin	6,000
Gold Coin	3,000	Rupees	2,000
Silver Coin	6,000	CONCAN BRITISH.	
GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.		Gold	45,970
Rupees	2,000	„ Coin	2,800
GUZERAT BRITISH.		Silver	1,675
Rupees	54,977	Rupees	1,75,000
MALABAR BRITISH.		KURRACHEE STEAMER.	
Silver Dollars	608	Gold Bullion	12,500
CONCAN BRITISH.		„ Coin	2,400
Rupees	1,700	Silver Bullion	6,050
		Rupees	3,090
		RED SEA.	
		Silver Dollars	5,500
		GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.	
		Rupees	3,500
		MALABAR BRITISH.	
		Gold Bullion	9,500
		„ Coin	10,500
		Rupees	44,900
		SOUTH CANARA.	
		Gold Coin	2,800
		Silver Bullion	3,100
		Rupees	10,000
Total Gold Rs.	9,850	Total Gold Rs.	1,41,720
„ Silver „	65,975	„ Silver	2,60,725
Total for the week Rs.	78,825	Total for the week Rs.	4,02,445
Previously Imported in the year 1867	7,08,67,743	Previously Exported in the year 1867	2,53,42,523
Total from 1st Jany. to 8th December 1867	7,09,46,568	Total from 1st Jany. to 8th Dec. 1867	2,57,44,968
Ditto same period 1866	16,86,06,740	Ditto same period 1866	4,30,87,907
Decrease	9,78,54,172	Decrease	1,73,42,939

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 21.

Sandwith, Lieut.-Colonel 28th Regt. N I., on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 21.

Philips, Lieut., Poona Horse to rejoin to Dhoolia.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 21	Banner	Libon	Liverpool Sept. 14.
	Mangalore	Overton	Liverpool, Oct. 20.
	Allahabad	Holmwood	Liverpool Nov. 2.
	Combermere	Blaney	Moulmain.
	Red Jacket	Pope	Australia Jan. 4.
	Benares (s)	McCulloch	Hongkong Feb. 1.
	Queen of Nations	Kavanagh	Liverpool Oct. 4.
	Inverdine	Deane	Shields Oct. 19.
	Kangaroo (s)	Manning	Annesley Bay, 6th & Aden 12th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 21	James Child	Sheen	Annesley Bay.
	Ethereal	Anderson	Annesley Bay.
	Surat	Dunlop	Rangoon.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1868.

The Transport Water Barge Nicol is to be made over and prepared for the Abyssinia Expedition from the 20th the establishment to be the same as the Water Barge Clare.

Mr. Brankston, to be entered on special service for the Nicol on the pay and allowance of a Second Class Engineer from the 20th.

Mr. Bowen, is appointed to the charge of the Steam Water Barge Nicol.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Beveridge, B.C.S., having obtained a Degree of Honor in the Bengalli language, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 4 of Acts XXVIII. of 1857 (an Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals called Petty Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces), to extend the provisions of that Act to the Central Provinces. The powers conferred by Section 3 of the Act on the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces shall be exercised in the Central Provinces by the Judicial Commissioner of those Provinces.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be fellows of the University of Calcutta, viz. :—

The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse.
„ Dwarka Nath Mitra.
„ J Skinner.
Colonel H. E. L Thuillier.
Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I.
Colonel J. R. Gastrell.
Charles Palmer, Esq., M. D.
The Most Revd. Walter Steins, D. D., Vicar Apostolic.
The Revd. T. R. Skelton.
„ Dr. Murray Mitchell.
„ J. P. Ashton.
J. A. Aldis, Esq.
J. Sime, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Unnookool Chunder Mookerjee.
W. K. Waller, Esq., M. D.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote the undermentioned Junior Chaplains to be Chaplains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, viz. :—

Revd. W. G. Cowie, 20th December 1867.
Revd. M. S. Laing, 14th January 1868.
Revd. C. J. Waterman, 27th January 1868.
Dr. F. F. Mazuchellie, 27th January 1868.
Revd. W. Simpson, 13th February 1868.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section V. of Act XIII. of 1859, being an act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the extension of the Act to the Cantonments in the territories within the limits of the Central India Agency noted on the margin.

Morar and Gwalior	
Fortress.	
Nowgong.	
Nagode.	
Mhow.	
Neemuch.	

Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, attached to the Deolee Irregular Force, to officiate as Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps until further orders.

Major A. M. Mackenzie, Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, resumed command of the Regiment on the 23rd ultimo, on his return from leave to Europe.

In consideration of the valuable services rendered to the State by Lalla Kunhya Lall, and Executive Engineer in the Punjab, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai" as a personal distinction.

Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent at Gwalior (on leave), is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Meywar. Colonel H. D. Daly, C. B., will continue to officiate as Political Agent at Gwalior. The G. O. No. 99, dated 14th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant R. H. Salkeld, Assistant Commissioner, Malkur District, Berar, is granted one month's leave to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board.

Meeang Shwe Nyin, Extra Assistant Commissioner 4th Class, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, is reduced to the bottom of his grade for disobedience of orders.

Major A. M. Mackenzie, Political Superintendent, Hill Tracts, and 1st Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, resumed charge of his office on the 23rd ultimo on his return from leave to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon R. W. Cunningham, of the Meywar Agency is granted one month's leave to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Tajooddeen Hossein, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, to be an Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Knightley Burne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for 15 months.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Burne's departure for Europe :—

Lieutenant Colonel B. E. Bacon, 1st Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel H. K. Burne, or until further orders.

Major W. M. Lees, 2nd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary until further orders, vice Lieutenant Colonel Bacon.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Spencer Grant Warde, of the late 11th Regiment Native Infantry, for 3 years, under the old regulations.

The following paragraphs of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 459, dated the 18th December 1867, in the Financial Department, are published for general information :—

PARA. 1.—"I have received and considered in Council your Military letter No. 813, dated the 23rd October last, forwarding correspondence regarding the claim of Lieutenant J. L. O'Brien to withdraw from the Bengal Military Orphan Society from the date of his transfer to the 32nd Regiment, and of Lieutenant H. Reid to be allowed to withdraw from the Bengal Military and Orphan Societies, under the provisions of your General Order No. 899 of 1863.

* * * * *

4. "These applications, you say, have opened the question as to how far officers who have joined purchase corps were at any time liable, or even eligible, to continue their subscriptions to the Indian funds. Previous to the transfer of the Bengal Military Funds to Government, all officers exchanging into purchase regiments were considered as Members of the Military Funds, and the liability on those funds for the pensions of widows and children of officers dying when in those regiments continued as long as the subscriptions were deducted or paid. As long as this liability existed, of which there is no doubt, it is clear that the subscriptions were rightly deducted. Immediately after the transfer of the funds to Government, the Secretary of State for India in Council gave to officers exchanging from the old Indian regiments into any other branch of Her Majesty's Service, the option of belonging or ceasing to belong to any of the Military Funds, and a refund of subscriptions was allowed, not only to those officers who had actually protested against being compelled to continue Members, but also to any officers who declared 'that they had not sent in applications to withdraw, until a decision had been arrived at in Colonel Salusbury's case.'

5. "I cannot see that any officer has any ground of com- matter, and I request that you will, in future, ex- circumstances, allow the withdrawal from any Funds only from the date of the officer's ap- at effect "

by the Governor General in Council is pleased following temporary promotion :—Captain C. J. Assistant Quarter Master General, to officiate as ter Master General during the absence on leave Colonel G. Allgood, C. B., or until further

ncy the Governor General in Council is pleased following arrangements in the Department of Master General.

Johnson, 1st Assistant Quarter Master General, of Staff Service will expire on the 20th instant, will continue in his appoint as temporary arrangement and until further orders.

Lieutenant Robert William Erskine Burrowes, of the General List, Infantry, District Superintendent of the Police, Central Provinces, 2nd March, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "ORISSA," (1,645 Tons and 300 H. P.) captain W. B. HALL, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 1st March at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A.M. on 28th instant, and no Cargo will be received on board, after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1868.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "SUMATRA," (2,201 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain E. P. G. BROWNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 29th Feb., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P.M. on 27th. It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 29th instant, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 26th February 1868.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company. No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February instant, at 2 P.M., for the following business :—

1.—To receive Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet of the Company for the half year ending 31st December 1867.

2.—To elect two Directors retiring in rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

4.—To transact such business as may be laid before the meeting.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

And Notice is hereby further given, that on the above day and hour, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held, when the following resolution will be submitted for consideration and adoption :—

"That the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 26th day of December last, be and it is hereby confirmed."

At the instance and by order of the Board of Directors,

CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 7th February 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the Matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 and in the matter of PASSOO JAIRAZ, KHUTOO PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, and Insolvent Traders.

UPON hearing Mr. Peile, Attorney for the Trustees of the firm of JAITHA JAIRAZ, and upon reading the affidavit of CHARLES PEILE sworn in this matter on the Twentieth of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, I do order that J. W. WARTER and WILLIAM ALEXANDER HOUSTON be appointed trustees of the said estate in the place of J GREY, ALEXANDER THOMPSON Trustees thereof whose office has become vacated through their absence from India. That this order be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, The *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Samachar* and the *Jame Jamshed*, and that all monies now standing to the credit of Alexander Thompson and Charles Peile in the New Bank of Bombay be transferred into the names of the said J. W. WARTER and W HOUSTON as such Trustees as aforesaid, and that all acts proper and necessary for the completion of the liquidation of the Estate of the abovementioned insolvent Traders may be done by the said J. W. WARTER and W. A. HOUSTON as such trustees as aforesaid. Dated this twentieth day of February, 1868

M. R. WESTROPP

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES.

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SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS of the best description.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS by *Elliot* and *Parkes*.

SCALES, RULES, CHAINS, TAPES, TRACING CLOTH, &c.

MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS of sizes.

BAROMETERS and THERMOMETERS.

DISSOLVING VIEW and MAGIC LANTERNS.

MICROSCOPES and MAGNIFIERS, single, double, and treble.

COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES mounted on fluted Pedestal.

STEREOSCOPES, Binocular and Plain.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES, coloured in transparencies and illustrating the favourite Operas.

TELESCOPES, single sling and binocular.

COPYING PRESSES, folio and quarto.

PINCHES PRESSES for crests, &c., &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS for oil and water colour painting, always kept fresh in stock.

NON-POISONOUS WATER COLOURS, cheap, for Children's use, but good enough for all common purposes.

BRISTOL and LONDON BOARDS of all sizes.

STATIONERY in every variety, for official use, for Home and Local Correspondence.

STEPHENS' BLUE BLACK WRITING FLUID NORTHWAY'S PATENT RED INK.

*** *The best Inks made, and adapted to all purposes; Stephens Writing Fluid is a good Copying Ink as well.*

BLACKWOOD'S Steel Pen Ink and PERRY'S Essence of Ink.

PORCELAIN, BOSTONITE, AND OTHER SLATES.

STATIONERY CABINETS and STATIONERY RACKS.

AIR BEDS, Pillows and Cushions.

WATERPROOF SHEETS; BOTTLES and CUPS.

IRON CAMP BEDS and CORK MATTRESSES.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS and HANDBAGS.

TIN BOXES of various dimensions.

TRAVELLERS' BAGS, completely fitted and adapted for both sexes.

TUCKER'S LAMPS and LANTERNS.

TUCKER'S IMPROVED PUNKAH READING LAMP.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR ROOT PIPES.

CHUBBS' PAPER Boxes and CASH BOXES.

ALLEN AND TOULMIN'S DESPATCH BOXES.

DOUGAL'S TIGER RIFLES.

HENRY'S BREECH LOADING CENTRAL FIRE SPORTING RIFLES.

SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS.

CRICKET, BILLIARDS, CROQUET, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, THE RACE GAME, AND OTHER GAMES.

JEWELLERY, and PLATED WARE.

ALBUMS and SCRAP BOOKS in great variety. MEMORANDUM BOOKS of all kinds.

PICTURE GALLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s Picture Room is well known, the Portfolios of *Watercolour Drawings, Chromolithographs, Engravings,* and *Photographs* are always open to inspection.

FRAMING :—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. can confidently state that the work executed under their instructions,—cannot be surpassed for finish or durability.

CHROMOLITOGRAPHS :—A beautiful selection of these pictures illustrating the present advanced state of the Art may be inspected at the "ART EXHIBITION"

PHOTOGRAPHS :—Six Volumes containing a splendid collection of Photographs of various parts of India, by the celebrated Artists *Messrs Bourne and Shepherd*, may be inspected at The "ART EXHIBITION," the Views are numbered and named, and can be supplied to order from the stock in our possession.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GENTLEMEN invited on board the *Queen* today are requested by the Stewards to present their Cards of Invitation on entering the Barge at the Apollo Bunder.

NOTICE.—Our Steam Barge is ready at the Apollo Bunder to take up Passengers who may desire to see the "Regatta."

Admission fare Rs. 1-8 for each

A party unconnected with us has undertaken to supply light refreshments and ice at moderate prices.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
22nd February 1868.

11 Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., on the Mount Road, Byculla, next to E. D. Sassoon Esq.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his above residence, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of D. MACPHERSON, Esq., proceed to Europe, the same comprising Rich Cut Hallow Stem Glass Ware, handsome White Pink and Gold Bordered Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, Plated Ware such as a Set of best Plated Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, a Set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater Carry Dishes, a Set of Plated Tea Service, Epergne with Glass Dish Plated Soup Tureen and Coffee Urn, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands Bottle Stands, Bread Basket, Table and Chamber Candlestick with Shades, &c., and Table Cutlery, the handsomely Carved Blackwood furniture consisting of Round, Dining, Camp Writing Pier Double Washing and Dressing Tablescopes Carved Side Board, Book Shelf, Teapoys, Easy, Drawing Room Music and other Chairs, Conversation and Cleopatra Couches, Chiffoniers with Glass Book Cases, four and two Lights Plated and Bronzed Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Hat Stand, Wardrobe, Cloth and Gown Presses a very neatly Carved large Blackwood 4 Post Bedstead with Mattrass and Curtain, large Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, a very handsome large Brussel Carpet, Screen, Pictures, Books, Copper utensils, and a variety of other Articles.

No Catalogues, and the properties now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under engagement with H. M's Government to sail on 5th March 1868.

MESSRS GREEN'S FAVORITE passenger Ship "WINDSOR CASTLE," W. BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander. For Freight or passage apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents Capt. Pryce.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday Evening.

THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN.

LEADING ARTICLES :—

I. "Check" to the Cotton Improvement Bill.
II. District Life.
III. Reform in the Judge Advocate General's Department.
IV. Dowlatabad.
V. Clothing.

THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS
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BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next ASSEMBLY will take place on MONDAY next, the 24th instant at FRAMJEE HALL.

Malabar Hill, 19th February 1868.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD K.C.S.I.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society in aid of the *St. Thomas' Cathedral Organ Fund*,
On THURSDAY the 27th instant at 9 o'clock
at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy,
Which has been kindly placed at the Society's disposal for the occasion.

Particulars regarding Tickets and Programme will be given in future advertisements.

THE ART EXHIBITION

WILL remain open for a fortnight from MONDAY next, the 24th instant.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY 24TH.—TO OPEN AT 4 P.M.—Admission by season tickets only.

TUESDAY 25TH.—From 7 A.M. to 12 noon. Admission by season tickets only.

From 3 P.M. to Sunset admission for native ladies Re. 2. Children at half price. Holders of season tickets will be admitted if accompanying native ladies.

WEDNESDAY 26TH.—From 7 A.M. to 12 noon. Admission Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.

From 3 to 7 P.M. for season ticket holders and by payment at the door of Rs. 5. Children at half price.

THURSDAY 27TH.—From 7 A.M. to 12 noon and from 3 P.M. to Sunset. Admission Re. 1 to be paid at the door.

FRIDAY 28TH.—As on WEDNESDAY.

SATURDAY 29TH.—As on THURSDAY.

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY REGATTA.

SATURDAY, THE 22ND FEBRUARY, 1868.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.S. I.

PRESIDENT, CAPTAIN YOUNG, C. B.

STEWARDS.

Captain MORLAND.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq.	H. B. ASTLEY, Esq.
C. P. COOPER, Esq.	P. R. OLDFIELD, Esq.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON.	Captain G. F. HENRY.

HONORARY SECRETARY.—THOS. E. TAYLOR, Esq.

First Race to start punctually at 2 p. m.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST RACE.—For Fore and Aft Rigged vessels of 25 Tons and upwards. Entrance 2 G. M. First Prize, a Purse value 10 G. M.; Second Prize, 5 G. M.

Distinguishing Flag—WHITE.

Vessel.	Tons.	Owners	Station.
Schooner "Zephyr" ..	82	Captain Henry ..... Captain Young	No. 1
Do. "Sunbeau" ..	82	A. D. Grant Esq. ... Russel Aitken Esq. ...	„ 2
Do. "Augusta" ..	100	Captain Young	„ 3
Do. "Wavelet" ...	82	A. D. Robertson Esq. H. Maxwell Esq. ...	„ 4

Course—From barges moored on the *off* shore side of "THE QUEEN," round the Inner Light Ship, thence to a boat moored in direction of Gull Island, thence to a boat anchored to the northward of Middle Ground and back, passing inshore of the Flagship, between her gangway and a flag-boat moored inshore of that vessel leaving all marks on the Port hand.

Cutter.....	"Tiney"		No. 1
Schooner.....	"Kitty"		„ 2
Cutter.....	"Petrel"		„ 3

2ND RACE.—For Native rigged Yachts over fifteen Tons. Entrance Fee 2 G. M. 1st prize 8 G. M.

Distinguishing Flag—RED.

Vessel	Tons.	Owner	Station
"Water Queen"...	50½	H. Maxwell, Esq.	No. 1
"Janthe".....	17½	C. P. Cooper, Esq. ...	„ 2
"Sea Queen".....	21½	H. Forman, Esq.	„ 3

Course—Same as First race.

3RD RACE.—For Fore and Aft Rigged Yachts under 25 Tons. Entrance Fee 1 G. M. First Prize 5 G. M.; Second Prize, 2 G. M.

Distinguishing Flag—BLUE.

Rig.	Vessel.	Owner.	Station.
Cutter.....	"Tiney".....	T. E. Taylor, Esq.	No. 1
Schooner ...	"Kitty".....	H. Maxwell, Esq.	„ 2
Cutter.....	"Petrel".....	J. Dixon, Esq.	„ 3
Schooner ...	"Minnehaha" ...	T. Balsley, Esq.	„ 4
Schooner ...	"Othello".....	F. Blackmore, Esq.	„ 5
Cutter.....	"Tortoise"	C. Douglas, Esq.	„ 6

Course—As above.

FOURTH RACE.—For Government Departmental, small Pilot and Custom-house Boats. Entrance Fee Rs. 10; First Prize, a Purse value Rs. 100; Second Prize, a Purse value Rs. 50.

Distinguishing Flag—RED & WHITE.

Rig.	Vessel.	Owner.	Station.
Latteen.....	"Faugh-a-Ballah" .	G. F. Henry, Esq.	No. 1
„	"No. 1 Pilot Boat"	G. T. Robinson, Esq. ...	„ 2
„	"Faerie"	Do. ...	„ 3
„	"Nonuch	Lieut. Scarle. ...	„ 4
Sliding Gunter.	"Blue Tailed Fly"	G. T. Robinson, Esq. ...	„ 5

Course—As above.

FIFTH RACE.—For Dubash Boats, and all Boats other than Yachts. Entrance Fee Rs. 10. First Prize, Five Gold Mohurs; Second, Two Gold Mohurs.

Distinguishing Flag.—BLUE AND WHITE.

Rig.	Name.	Owner.	Station.
Native. .	"Raylle"	Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy	No. 1
Do. ...	"Whang"	J. D. Hewitt.....	„ 2
Do. ..	"Psyche"	G. F. Henry	„ 3
Do. ...	"Sir Chr. Trevelyan"	Framjee Dadabhoy.	„ 4
Do. ...	"Nameless"	W. Samson	„ 5

Course—Same as above.

SIXTH RACE.—For all Ships' Sailing Boats of any size or Rig. Entrance Fee Rs. 10. First Prize Rs. 120; Second Prize Rs. 60; Third Prize Rs. 30.

Distinguishing Flag—BLUE AND YELLOW.

Rig.	Vessels Name.	Owner.	Station.
Cutter	"Corona"	Capt. Croudace .	No. 1
Do.	"May Queen" ...	Ross	„ 2
Do.	"Delhi"	White ...	„ 3
Do.	"Tim Whiffler ...	Cotter ...	„ 4
Do.	"Arrow"	Curling..	„ 5
Schooner	"Theodorus"	Grogan".	„ 6
Do:	"Asia"	Irvine"..	„ 7
Sliding Gunter.	"Salsette"	Parish ...	„ 8
Schooner	"Meimerby"	Hughes..	„ 9
Dandy	"Orissa" ...	Hall	„ 10
Cutter	"Rose Bud"	Curling..	„ 11
Do.	"Janet Mitchell"	Bany ...	„ 12
Dandy	"Bristolian"	White ..	„ 13

Course.—Round the Inner Light Ship, and from thence round the mark boat moored to the North of the Middle Ground, back to the Fleet ship, the *Queen*, passing all marks on the Port hand.

All sailing Boats to be at the rendezvous at HALF-PAST ONE precisely.

FIRST ROWING RACE.—For Ships' six-oared Gigs, Entrances Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; Second, Rs. 50; Third, Rs. 30.

Distinguishing Flag—WHITE.

"Madras".....	Captain Coleman.....	No. 1
"Blue Nose"	„ „	„ 2
"Coloba".....	„ Henry	„ 3
"Dharwar".....	„ White	„ 4
"Saisette"	„ Parish	„ 5
"Delhi"	„ White	„ 6
"Sumatra"	„ Brown	„ 7
"Cordelea"	„ Croudace ...	„ 8

Course—From the barges outside the Flagship, round a boat moored off the Oyster Rock Battery, leaving the boat on the Port hand, back, passing between the Flagship *Queen*, and a flagboat moored inshore of her.

SECOND ROWING RACE.—For all Ships' Gigs pulling less than Six Oars. Entrance Fee Rs. 5. First Prize, Five Gold Mohurs; Second, Two Gold Mohurs; Third, One Gold Mohur.

Distinguishing Flag—RED.

"Desdemona".....	Captain Blackmore..	No. 1
"Emma"	„ Dixon	„ 2
"Naggie"	„ Grogan	„ 3
"Violet"	„ Robinson	„ 4
"England"	„ Thompson ...	„ 5
"Compadre"	„ Downward ...	„ 6
"Lalla Rookh"	„ Grogan	„ 7
"Sir Robert"	„ Grogan	„ 8
"Mistress of the Seas".....	„ Mackenzie ...	„ 9
"Bristolian"	„ White	„ 10

Course—As above.

THIRD ROWING RACE.—For Gentleman Amateurs; four oars; entrance fee 1 Gold Mohur. 1st Prize a Cup value three Gold Mohurs.

Distinguishing Flag—BLUE.

Bombay Boating Club.....	"Punch".....	No. 1
Do. do. do.	"Judy"	No. 2

FOURTH RACE.—For Ships' Cutters.—No entrances.

FIFTH RACE.—For Ships' Cutters single banked. Entrance fee 5; Prize, 2 Gold Mohurs.

Distinguishing Flag—RED and WHITE.

"Jack Robinson".....	No. 1
"Tom Robinson".....	No. 2

SIXTH RACE.—For two-oared Jolly Boats. Entrance Fee Rs. 2. 1st prize, 2 gold mohurs; 2nd, 1 gold mohur.

Distinguishing Flag—BLUE AND WHITE.

"Lively Flea"	No. 1
"Uncle Sam"	„ 2
"Uncle Tom"	„ 3
"Uncle Ned"	„ 4

Course.—As before.

SEVENTH RACE.—For Tonies pulling four paddles. Entrance Fee Rs. 1 1st prize, Rs. 15; 2nd, Rs. 10; 3rd, Rs. 5. Four to enter or no race.

Course—Round the S. S. *England*.

EIGHT RACE.—For Tonies or Canoes pulling two paddles; entrance Fee Rs. 1. First Prize, Rs. 15; second, Rs. 10; third, Rs. 5.

Rat.	Lizard.	Aunt Sally
Mouse.	Topsey.	Bob.

Course.—Round the S. S. *England*.

All Rowing Boats to be at the Rendezvous at FOUR O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

All sailing boats may have their yards hoisted, but not to make sail until the starting Gun is fired.

All fore and aft vessels to have thin sails scandalized and head sails lowered.

A preparatory gun will be fired from the Flagship and the distinguishing flag of the race hoisted at the Main five minutes before each race.

After an interval of five minutes the starting Gun will be fired.

Boats to take up stations immediately after each preceding start.

The General rules of the Royal Yacht Squadron will be observed at this Regatta.

Starter, Capt. G. P. ROBINSON.
Umpire, Capt. DIXON.
Referee, Capt. Morland.

THOS. E. TAYLOR,
Honorary Secretary

Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

WE hope that the appeal which has been made by the acting Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, Major General, the Hon. A. Gordon, with respect to his acting appointment, may meet with the prompt attention which it deserves. We have heard a good deal of talk lately, from the City of Palaces, with respect to the snubbing propensities which characterise the India Office, at the expense of the Supreme Government here, and, as far as this case is concerned, we should be by no means sorry to hear of one more instance. Several paragraphs have lately found their way into the press, concerning the matter from which the main facts of the case may be pretty well gathered. Putting them briefly, they are much as follows :—The command of the Abyssinian Field Force having robbed this presidency of the services of Sir Robert Napier, it fell, of course, upon Government to supply us with those of somebody else, in his stead. Major General Gordon being fixed upon, the divisional command of Poona was thus thrown open, and was filled up by the removal of Brigadier Raines, C. B. from Belgaum, which was in turn filled up by withdrawing Brigadier Domville from the Brigade command of Poona, the latter being conferred upon Colonel Pratt, C. B., commanding the Royal Welch Fusiliers. All this did very well; and, although all changes, such as those of Brigadiers Raines and Domville, are expensive, and vexatious in a sense, still they are among the exigencies of the service, and, when once made, carry their own reward. But then it gets abroad, that it is the wish of the Supreme Government, that the Acting Commander-in-Chief shall do the work of his new post, on a divisional General's pay; then, that the command of the Bombay

vern, but that they may not be misgoverned," and as it is a well-known fact that most of the States in this province are grossly misgoverned, the necessity there exists for the Gerassias and people having certain rights conferred upon them by authority needs no demonstration. The position of the Gerassias and ryots of the province was during the administration of the late Political Agent an inexplicable anomaly. If any of them were harassed by their chiefs, or their rights were encroached upon, they were referred for redress to the same person against whom they had cause of complaint, and it is against human nature to suppose that that person would go against his own interests, by espousing the cause of the complainants. So it was, and Sir Bartle Frere's Government upheld this ruinous and measurable policy, the result of which has been great discontent.

H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur has, for the present, given up his deep-cherished idea of having his alleged son recognized as heir apparent, but so long as he is under the influence of his Banian Ministry, he may eventually be tempted to renew his absurd attempts. Nothing but a thorough change in the ministry is likely to settle down affairs in Nowanuggur.

Fearful accounts of ill-treatment practised on the entire Mahajun community of Gondul by the ministry of that State have been received, which, to say the least, is disgraceful. The Mahajuns purpose to lay their grievance before the Political Agent, and seek for redress, and I should say they are fully entitled to it, seeing the outrageous manner in which they have been treated.

ENGLISH NEWS TO JAN. 27.

By the steamer *Kangaroo*, Captain Manning, which arrived from Annesley Bay and Aden at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, we have received English news to the 27th January. The *Kangaroo* left Annesley Bay on the 6th February, and towed the ship *Bucentaur* to Aden. At Aden the mail which had left Annesley Bay on the 8th was transferred to her from the *Sir Bartle Frere*, and she received orders to a wait the arrival of the Calcutta mail steamer, the *Surat*, and to bring on the Bombay mails forwarded by her. The *Kangaroo* left Aden on the 12th, at noon. Besides the mails, she brings 88 native invalids from Annesley Bay. Shortly after leaving Annesley Bay the *Kangaroo* passed the *Royal Standard*, and transports Nos. 134 and 52, and on the 7th transport No. 133. On the 13th, she passed the *Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy* and the steamer *Ellora* towing the *Irwell* and the *Albertine*; on the 17th, a brig-rigged steamer supposed to be the Bombay mail steamer; on the 18th, transport No. 149; and yesterday morning the s. s. *Krishna*. The only passenger by the *Kangaroo* was Lieutenant H. L. Nutt, Acting First Political Assistant at Aden.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(The Overland Mail, Jan. 27.)

A banquet has been given by the Bristol Conservatives to her Majesty's Ministers. Lord Stanley, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Hardy were present.

Earl Derby is suffering from another attack of gout.

The intended consecration of a new bishop for Natal has been postponed, in consequence of the opposition which the proposal has encountered.

Mr. G. F. Train arrived at Queenstown on January 17 in the American mail steamer, and was arrested by the police. After being detained a day or two he was released.

Dr. Waters, editor of the *Irishman*, has been arrested.

The Fenian Lennon has been committed for trial on the further charge of murdering the policeman Kenna.

The police have captured in Glasgow a man named Barratt, whom they believe to be the man who fired the powder barrel at the Clerkenwell explosion.

Duffy, one of the Dublin Fenian convicts, has died in Milbank prison.

Mr. J. F. Moulton, of St. Johns, has been adjudged Senior Wrangler of the year at Cambridge.

The officers quarters at Sandhurst College have been destroyed by fire.

The Livingstone Search Expedition has returned to England, having ascertained that the story of the Doctor's murder told by the Johanna men was utterly false.

The French financial statement shows a deficit of 26,000,000 fr. A loan of 440,000,000 fr. is proposed.

The responsible editors of ten Paris newspapers have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs for publishing a summary of the debates in the Corps Legislatif.

The Italian Finance Minister has laid his budget before the Chambers.

The insurrection in Candia is said to have revived.

The American House of Representatives has passed a bill declaring that there is no valid civil governments in the late rebel states, and transferring all powers of appointment and removal under the Reconstruction Act from the President to General Grant.

The House has also passed a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Queen on behalf of the Fenian convicts in Canada and Ireland,

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Colonel H. S. Watkin, Bombay Retired List, General Sir T. W. Brotherton, Mr. Charles Kean, Lord Ventry, the Countess of Tyrconnel, and Dr. Macbride.

The money market is easier than ever, and the plethora of money is extreme.

The price of Consols to-day is 93 to 93¼ for money, and 93 to 93¼ for account (February 6).

Exchange on India: Banks' drawing rates on Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, 1s. 10½*d.* per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: American, 7⅞*d.* to 8¼*d.*; Surat, 4¾*d.* to 6¾*d.*; Egyptian, 8¾*d.* to 12¾*d.* Total sales, 110,890 bales—33,020 for speculation and export. Imports, 41,881 bales. Market strong.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: The business done has not been large, but the market is firm, and prices generally have advanced.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(The Overland Mail, January 27.)

We have had another quiet week. Fenianism has not been wholly quiescent, but its demonstrations have not been very obtrusive. As the last mail was being despatced, some excitement was manifested in consequence of the receipt of telepraphic intelligence to the effect that Mr. G. F. Train had been arrested on board the *Scotia*, which had just brought him from America. It was believed that he had come to promote Fenianism in Ireland, and so he was apprehended and lodged in Queenstown Gaol. Now this was certainly a mistake. It was one of those spasms of vigilant activity which are, perhaps, inseparable from such times as these, but which are sure to bring authority into contempt. Mr. Train is an American gentleman who made himself very conspicuous in England a few years ago. He was anxious to introduce the tramway system into London, and he was permitted to experimentalize on two great thoroughfares. But the experiment was not successful and the rails were taken up. He also figured before the public in an action brought against Sir John Shelley, then one of the members for Westminster, which did not add much to the brilliancy of his reputation. Since that time he has been, in America, one of the bitterest assailants of England and the English, the last object of his malice being Mr. Charles Dickens, whose extraordinary popularity in the States seems greatly to have stirred Mr. Train's bile. He professes himself to be eager for war between America and England, and declares that the only language which should be used by the United States Government is, "Pay the Alabama claims or fight." But it did not, therefore, follow that he had come over to England to promote Fenianism in Ireland. Being evidently a very vain person, seeking notoriety wheresoever it is to be found, he must congratulate himself on the success which he has already attained. He has been a state prisoner of England for three days. He has now got a real —a legitimate grievance. He is going to bring an action against the British Government. "The Exchequer is to look to it." It is said that he lays his damages at 100,000*l.*, which, it has been observed, is moderate, as "he might just as easily have made it a million." These paroxysms of activity on the part of the police appear to be intended as sets-off to their repeated failures to arrest the right people. Mr. Train says that he has come over to England only to lecture on his own personal adventures, and as his arrest at Queenstown has not only served as a general advertisement but has afforded him materials for a supplementary chapter or section,—"Three days and nights in an English prison,"—it is highly probable that the visionary damage of which he complains may in reality be a palpable gain.

Other signs of increased activity on the part of Government are apparent. It is stated that wherever colonies of Irish exist—and there are many such in London—the police are at present engaged in making inquiries as to the amount of accommodation which licensed victuallers can give to the military; or, rather, they are at this moment giving warning to publicans that very probably it may be found necessary to billet soldiers upon them." "This intimation," it is added, "has caused some little agitation amongst the licensed victuallers." Another precautionary movement, which is attracting considerable attention at the present time, is to be seen in the action of Government towards the press. Certain newspapers which have published what are called "seditious libels" are being prosecuted. Some of these libels are of home manufacture; others are imported from America. To what extent the publication of inflammatory articles of the kind indicated really tend to the spread of sedition it is very difficult to determine. It sometimes happens that in periods of excitement freedom of speech acts as a safety valve. The old saying that "great talkers are little doers" is true in matters of sedition as in other respects, and many a man liberates his soul in "tall talk" who might otherwise become a dangerous enemy.

The event of the week is a dinner a great Conservative baquet at Bristol, whereat three Secretaries of State—Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Hardy—"assisted." Lord Derby, who is again in the clutches of his old enemy, the gout, was represented by his son, who was permitted to say something about the Ministerial programme.

Among the leading subjects of the day—or, at least, of what ought to be the leading subject—is the prevailing distress in the east end of London, especially among people connected with the work of ship-building. Nothing so bad has been known for many years. It may be doubted, indeed, whether there was so much absolute suffering in the worst days of the "cotton famine" in the manufacturing districts. Somehow or other, people seem to understand it less, and it therefore excites less sympathy; but we are gradually being roused to a sense of its importance.

In the absence of any Continental intelligence of much importance we have, during the past week, been discussing our relations with America, especially with reference to what are known as the "*Alabama* claims." The actual position of the case is that the British Government have refused to refer to arbitration the question of the legality of our recognition of the Southern States as belligerents, and that the American Government insist upon this being one of the matters submitted to the arbitrators; so the terms and conditions of the arbitration not being agreed upon, the whole question of arbitration falls to the ground, and there is now nothing more to be discussed between the two Governments. But the object is being discussed with more than common animation. Foremost among the controversialists are "Historicus," of the *Times* (Mr. V. Harcourt), and Lord Hobart. Less learned disputants are commenting on this recognition of the Southern States of America as a somewhat awkward fact viewed in connection with the present Fenian demonstrations. The paralled doubtless, does not "run upon all fours" but it may do so before we are much older. And at all events, we cannot be much surprised if the Government of the United States of America does not think that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has much to complain of if it is thought in America that the Irish have as much right to "secede" as the Southern States.

"IN RE THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN."—This matter came on before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, on Jan. 24, to be heard upon a summons taken out by Mr. Ross, who had been the manager of a branch of the Bank of Japan. The bank contracted with Mr. Ross for his services in May, 1867, for three years certain, at the rate of 800 dollars per month, and he was to have a furnished house found for him. In fact, his appointment was guaranteed to him by the bank, which, however, was now in the course of being wound up by the court. The liquidators offered to release Mr. Ross from his engagements with the company, but he declined than offer, and returned to England. The summons, which was adjourned from chambers into court, asked for an order directing the liquidators to pay Mr. Ross the balance of his expenses for his passage from Yokohama to London, and his salary at the rate of 800 dollars per month from the 31st of May, 1867, to the 30th of November, 1867, less the amount received by him on account of the salary, and for directions as to its future payment.—The Vice-Chancellor, after considerable discussion, made an order for payment by the liquidators to Mr. Ross of the sum of £3000 and his costs, and directed Mr. Ross to stand as a creditor of the bank for the £3000, with interest at £5 per cent. until the payment of the debt.

RETURN OF THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION.

The Cape mail steamer *Celt*, which arrived at Plymouth on Jan. 19, brought home Mr. Young, Cap. Faulkner, and Mr. Reid—three of the four gentlemen who were sent to make enquiries into the truth of the story of the Johanna men that Dr. Livingstone had been murdered. The members of the expedition are satisfied that Dr. Livingstone was not murdered, as these men reported. He did not take the route expected from the Ruvuma river, along the north coast of Lake Nyassa, but went round the south end of Lake Nyassa. Thence he proceeded to the north-west, and was left pursuing that route, either with the view of exploring the west coast of Lake Nyassa, and thus ascertaining how far it extends north, and then to proceed on to Lake Tanganyika, or he had gone direct for Tanganyika, and thence down the Nile home. Mataka Makata, Marenga, and Maksura, mentioned by the Johanna men, were found on the southern route, instead of the northern. The expedition followed Dr. Livingstone up to within a few miles of where it was reported he was murdered, and there found that the doctor and his "boys" were ferried over a marshy lake by Marenga, but the Johanna men under Moosa made a detour round the lake, and returned next day to Marenga, saying they had deserted Livingstone, and should return to the coast, because he was leading them into a country where they would be murdered by the Mavize. The expedition also had interviews with the native porters who had carried Livingstone's luggage five days' journey further, to Pasombe.

Captain Faulkner, has furnished some particulars of the search.

The searching party having reached Lake Nyassa found a native who reported to them that a white man, about eight or ten months previously, had been there. A large party of native fishermen gave a similar account, describing the dress and appearance of the "white man," which tallied pretty closely with that of Livingstone. The Travellers exhibited a case of photographs, and without any hesitation that of Dr. Livingstone was recognized as the picture of the "white man." At a village miles beyond the place of the alleged murder, the chief's mother informed the party that Dr. Livingstone had passed through there, and produced a prayer-book containing the name of one of the doctor's followers, who had been left behind on account of lameness. The Johanna men had represented this boy, who was named Waikatanee, as having deserted. The boy was absent with the chief, so that the exploring party had no opportunity of a personal interview with him. The evidence which had been obtained at so many different points, and from such a number of witnesses, satisfied Mr. Young that the object they had in view had been obtained, and, acting upon the instructions issued to them, they resolved to return.

Another account says:—

The expedition traced Dr. Livingstone to Maksura, near which spot it was alleged that he was murdered. The Johanna men reported that the doctor had been ferried across a marshy lake at Marenga by the chief, and that at a short distance beyond the next station, Maksura he was murdered. The expedition found the first part of his story correct, but that it terminated with a very different result. The doctor and his "boys," the native lads educated at Bombay, were ferried across this lake by the chief Marenga, but that the Johanna men were sent a detour round the shores of the lake, to join the doctor and his party on the other side. Next day the Johanna men, with Moosa at their head, returned to Marenga, and on their being questioned why they did so they told the chief that they had made up their minds to desert Dr. Livingstone and return to the coast, because he was bringing them into a country where they were sure to be murdered by the Navite. The expedition then, by interviews with natives who had acted as porters for the doctor, assured themselves of his having proceeded five day's journey further, or between fifty and sixty miles beyond the spot where the murder was reported to have taken place.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE REV. MR. SPEKE.

(The Overland Mail, Jan. 27.)

THE Reverend B. Speke, of Dawlish, brother of the late Captain Speke, the well-known African explorer, has mysteriously disappeared. He left Ilminster station for London on Wednesday, Jan. 8, for the purpose of officiating at the wedding of a friend. As he never put in an appearance there the telegraph was called into requisition, and eventually the metropolitan detectives were set to work. They discovered that about 5.30 on the Wednesday afternoon Mr. Speke purchased a hat in Warwick-street, but which his exit from the hatter's shop all trace of the missing gentleman is lost. Advertisements in the London papers, offering £100 reward, have elicited no response. Mr. Speke is about 35 years of age, of athletic build, and well acquanted with London. He had some £20 in his possession. As a clergyman Mr. Speke was exemplary in the discharge of every duty that could be attached to his calling. He was in the habit of daily going from Jordans, his father's seat, to Dowlish Wake, where there was a small mansion, quite equal to the wants of the incumbent of a living of £500 a year; but being a bachelor he did not keep up an establishment. In manners he was most frank and affable—the most unlikely man to have an enemy. We need not say that the grief of the family at Jordans is beyond expression. If anything could soothe their great sorrow universal and profound sympathy of all classes of their neighbours might have that effect. Of three or four most promising sons Mr. W. Speke has been bereft; one fell, fighting for his country, before the gates of Delhi; another, whose name will live as long as history lasts through much peril and many dangers penetrated to the centre of Africa, discovered the Nyanza lake, returned home to be welcomed in triumph, and to receive a magnificent testimonial, and then fell by the accidental discharge of his own gun. Painful as these bereavements were, they pale before the extraordinary and mysterious disappearance of Mr. Benjamin Speke.

FOREIGN NEWS.

(The Overland Mail, January 27)

THE responsible editors of ten Paris newspapers were tried on January 25 for publishing a summary of the debates of the Corps Legislatif. They were found guilty, and sentenced each to a fine of 1,600 francs and six months' imprisonment. M. de la Guerronier, in a letter in *La France*, looks on the sentence as implying an excessive and impracticable restriction, and is of opinion that it would be better to have absolute prohibition; he adds that as regards the Government the prosecution was an error which all sensible men deplore.

The Italian Government has been successful in passing the first portion of the budget through the Chamber of Deputies. That body, on Jan. 25, finally approved of the revenue budget by 201 vates against 87. The Chamber also passed the first fifteen articles of the budget of expenditure.

There would seem to be some foundation for the reports that the Bourbons are busy endeavouring to get up a reaction in Naples. According to the *Patrie*, the French Government has told the Papal Government to have nothing to do with the business. As Rome happens to be the place where the plotters devise their plans, this warning, if it has been given, is significant.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, dated January 25, says:—"All today's papers contain articles extremely favourable to the maintenance of peace. The *Borsen Zeitung* appeals to the Russian Government as a strong military power to take the initiative of a general disarmament."

A Madrid telegram states that a decree has been issued granting the Royal pardon to the persons under sentence for participation in the insurrection under General Prim. The only persons excepted from this pardon are military men who have not surrendered for trial.

PARIS, *Jan.* 27.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes M. Magne's report upon the financial condition of France. According to this statement, on December 1, 1867, the floating debt amounted to 936,000,000f. In consequence of events byond control, the receipts of the budget of 1867 show a deficit of 26,000,000f. as compared with the estimates. Adding to this the extraordinary credit voted by the Corps Legislatif on May 31, 1867, of 158,000,000f., and the cost of the expedition to Rome, there is a total of 189,000,000f. necessary to cover the outlay for 1867. The reports details various augmentations of expense which will be felt by the Budgets of 1868 and 1869, and concludes that supplementary resources to the amount of 82,000,000f will be required to share between those two years. The report points out that it is necessary to reform the war materials and the fleet in the interest of the defence of the country and of the national honour. From reports submitted to the Ministries of War and Marine a sum of 187,000,000f. ought to be devoted to that object. It would, however, be illusory to suppose that these resources would suffice to cover every requirement, but relative to the war material every essential would be therewith met. The details of less urgent importance would be completed in proportion to the annual resources. The report concludes by proposing a loan of 440,000,000f., which would meet all exigencies. The funds in the army dotation chest are not disposable. The loans will be negotiated by public subscription.

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 15, *Noon.*—Mr. Stanton has not yet issued any official orders. it is reported that Mr. Maccuiloch has ordered his department to hold no official communication with Mr. Stanton untill his status is determined. Generals Grant and Sherman had a long interview with President Johnson yesterday. It is said that they have been urging Mr. Stanton to resign. The Republican State Convention in Connecticut as unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of General Grant for the Presidency.

THE FENIANS.

(From the Overland Mail, January 27.)

IRELAND.—THE CAPTURE OF TRAIN.

SOME surprise was excited at the beginning of last week by the announcement that on the arrival of the steamship *Scotia* at Queenstown on Friday, January 17, from America, George Francis Train, the half mad Yankee, who was a conspicuous character in London some years ago as the promoter of street tramways, and two other passengers who arrived with him, were arrested by the police, on a charge of Fenianism. Train is an American citizen. In a speech of his, reported in the *Boston Pilot* of December 28, he proposed that "a Cable despatch should be sent at once to England, with the words—'Pay the *Alabama* claims, or fight. Liberate Meany, Warren, and the other American citizens, or war to the knife.'" In a few hours it was discovered that there was nothing tangible against Train's companions, and they were released. Train states that he came to Ireland as correspondent for the *New York World*. The following is an account given by the correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

The first intimation of the arrest received in Cork was a telegram from Mr. Train himself to the editor of the *Cork Examiner* in the following terms:—"I am under arrest for words spoken in America and on the high seas. This reminds me of free America and Port Lafayette." Travelling with Mr. Train there were two gentlemen, one of whom described himself as Mr. Durant, an American railway conductor—the other as Mr. Gee, an English commercial traveller. Both were taken into custody at the same time. Messrs. Durant and Gee explained satisfactorily the business which had brought them to Europe, and were immediately released. Mr. Train alleged that he had come on a mission in connection with some railway speculations, and made an energetic and characteristic protest against his arrest, which he denounced as a gross infraction of the rights of an American citizen. I am informed that he treatened immediate to lodge a complaint on the subject with the American Minister, and said this was the only thing necessary to precipitate war between England and the United States. "you have arrested George F. Train, sir," he said to Mr. Beamish, "and the cup is full."

The accounts differ as to whether Train was released and again arrested, or kept continuously in custody. At any rate he was taken in custody to Cork, where he was lodged in the county gaol. The *Times* says that Train so far forgot his republican principles that he objected to go in a second-class carriage, and wanted to go in a first, offering to pay the difference of fare. The police, who usually take prisoners by third-class, refused the request. On January 21 Mr. Train was brought before Mr. Hamilton, the stipendiary magistrate of Cork, and upon stating that he had no seditious intention, and that he would not promote the cause of Fenianism in Ireland, he was discharged. He had on January 18th communicated with the American Consul at Cork, Mr. Eastand that gentleman had seen him several times. He sent a telegram, by Atlantic cable, to the President of the United States, notifying his imprisonment. Immediately after his release Mr. Train drove to the Imperial hotel, sent for Mr. Eastman, and before ordering breakfast prepared and forwarded to Downing-street a claim for 100,000*l.* compensation for the outrage he had suffered. The specific grounds for this claim are that Mr. Train has been damaged in his general commercial reputation, and especially in his capacity as chairman of the Credit Foncier of America, a company of which he states he is the creator and guiding mind, Mr. Train has also addressed the American Minister, Mr. Adams, whom he expects to endorse and insist upon his demand. He says that he will make the British Government pay and apologise also for the insult offered through him to American citizenship. At a later hour in the day Mr. Train gave interviews to the reporters of the leading local journals, to whom he was most communicative, furnishing them with full details of his speculations and political prospects in the States, his business in Europe, and his intentions as regards his future proceedings. He states that it is his intention to "stump" the country and deliver lectures. He intends, he says, to make this country pay him largely. Is it because he wants the money? "A man who owns four-fifths of the city of Omaka," and is nominated for the president? No; but he *will* make the British pay. "You know," he says, "what Charles Dickens did in his 'American Notes' and 'Martin Chuzzlet,' yet when he goes back to my country they kiss his feet and give him dollars to no end. George Francis Train may have said hard things of the British in his own country, but when he comes here what do they do? Clap him in a murderer's cell." "The British," he adds, "have played the 'dickens' with me, and I'll play the 'dickens' with them." With these sentiments he intends to make a tour through the country.

During his stay in the county gaol of Cork, the *Times* correspondent says Mr. Train's keen powers of observation were brought into play, and supported him during his brief experience of prison life with subjects for the display of his mimetic talents. He is said to be "brimful of anecdotes," and gives, among other things' "capital and most amusing bits of mimicry of some well-known gaol officials" He also employed himself in literary pursuits, and wrote several letters which, however, were intercepted by the governor, but subsequently returned to him. The following is a specimen:—

Cell 12, Cork Jail (spell Gaol or cell wardrobe?),
Monday, January 20.

Dear Parker Pillsbury,—Am prohibited from writing editors by the governor. Can receive no letters nor send any, except endorsed by him with initials, in red ink, "J. J." As I write Durant to-day in London. They have taken away everything but my gay-e-ty, so pardon this coloured paper. I have been in many jails, but never before in a murderer's cell. The Goeernment, however, kindly pay my board. Inasmuch as I dropped one hundred thousand dollars in giving them street railways, it is fair that I get back some interest. My cell is nine feet square; walls, two feet thick; lock, one foot square; key, ten inches long—weighs a pound: straw bed, no pillow; no mat on cold stone floor, no candle allowed. Hence from five P. M. to seven A. M., fourteen hours, in dark. No clothes since arrested Friday night. Body searched. Nothing left on my person but these few sheets of Monsieur Gayety. No knife to clean fingers; no comb for hair. No one allowed to come into my cell. Came in with police escort armed with Snyder breech-loaders, and am not allowed to see a newspaper. Know nothing of what has transpired since leaving New York, Jan. 8. Theory of British law—everybody innocent till found guilty. Practice—everybody guilty till, found innocent. No letters to press are allowed to pass unless first submitted to Sir Thomas Larcom, the high authority at Dublin. First night was whistling "Yankee Doodle," then I was peremptorily stopped by the goaler—not allowed. Sung "Hail Columbia" and "Happy Land"—not allowed, against rules. Was told if I repeated it I should be reported. So I began to talk. Reminding me of Peter Caggen, of the Albany Regency, at Chicago—"Unless the gentleman comes to order, I shall be obliged to call him by name." Should you see Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, tell them that their papet carried the snake. They gave me fifty copies, and some of the *Woman's Right, Kansas Epigram, Campaign in Kansas* pamphets. My Irish paper passed, but the word "Revolution"—the name of the paper—was too much; all were at once confiscated. Police authorities knew it, though the book and the paper were submitted to the Inspector-General, and he brought me before the magistrate. They read the articles on Finance, Press Women, and Miss Anthony's speech at Raling on the Americen papers, and treason was at once pronounced, and here I am. Give yourself no trouble. Shed no tears. My friends Beecher, Phillips, Greely, and Pilton, will be sure that I get my deserts. I have just furnished a long statement to the London *Times*, but the Government has prohibited it. Of course I have heard nothing from Adams. Probably playing poker with Stanley, as Seward used to play whist with Lord Lyons.

Sincerely, G. F. TRAIN.

The *New York Tribune* of the 8th announces Mr. Train's departure from America in the following terms:—"Mr. George Francis Train sailed for Europe yesterday, to take charge of the affairs of all the kingdoms and principalities of that unhappy country."

Dr. Waters, editor of the *Irishman*, a newspaper which has made itself conspicuous recently by its pro-Fenian sympathies, has been taken to Kilmainham prison, having been arrested on the authority of a warrant granted under the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

The Governmedt have commenced another press prosecution, a summons having been issued against Mr. A. M. Sulivan, the proprietor of the *Weekly News*, for seditious libels "tending to bring into hatred and contempt her Majesty's Government and the administration of justice within the United Kingdom," includes six "pictures," paragraphs, or articles in the *Weekly News*, commencing with the publication of June 22, 1867. The incriminating features are, among the (so-called) pictures, "England and Austria—a Striking Contast;" "British Prison Practices;" "It is Done—the Manchester Tragedy;" "The Angel of Justice." The other "libels" are articles on the Dublin funeral procession, "Ireland's Reply," and a paragraph, "A Fenian Placard," published on January 11, 1868. The hearing of the case nas been postponed, owing to Mr. Sullivan's absence in Paris.

On January 22, Mr. Heron, Q. C., applied to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald for a conditional order for a certiorari to remove into the Queen's Bench any indictment which may be found at the commission against Mr. Pigott, of the *Irishman*, for seditious libels. The grounds he relied on were that important questions would arise as to the legality of the publication of foreign news, and the legality of the funeral procession, which it would be desirable to have the opportnnity of reviewing by the full court, if it should become necessary to apply for a new trail. Also that a satisfactory trial could not be had in Green-street. The judge granted the application, observing that he thought the questios would be more of fact than law, and that the last ground was the strongest. The legal advisers of the persons sent for trial in Dublin for participating in the Fenian funeral procession are reported to be taking similar steps. This would delay all proceedings until Easter Term, the middle of April.

The gunsmiths of Limerick have been required to hand over to the constabulary their stock of fire-arms, and the powder dealers have lodged their superfluous stores in the military magazine. In Tralee, and several other towns in the south of Ireland, the same measure of precation is being taken, in obedience to recent orders.

A statement that "four 27-pounder howitzers were brought from Portobello barracks, and placed in the Lower Castle yard, Dublin," has been denied on authority. No step of this sort is deemed necessary for the defence of the Castle Besides, "there are no such things as these used in the British service." The guns seen in the Castle, which gave rise to the story, were merely in transit to a military barracks at a distance. The guard at Dublin Castle is extremely vigilant, and the sentinels carry loaded pieces, but no extraordinary measures for defence are thought to be required.

The Lord Chancellor has removed the name of Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan from the list of the magistracy of Cork. This gentleman was one of the subscribers to the fund raised for the families of the men executed at Manchester, and attention having been called to the fact by the *Dublin Mail* he wrote a letter to that journal justifying his conduct.

Dr. Russell, president of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, has denied a rumour that several Maynooth students had refused to take the oath of allegiance at the quarter sessions as "untrue in every particular."

THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION, &c.

The police have captured in Glasgow a man named Michael Barratt, whom they believe to be the man who fired the barrel of powder which blew up Clerkenwell Prison. The police believe that the outrage was partly planned in Glasgow. With Barratt was one O'Neill, also a Fenian. Attention was called to them by their discharging pistols in the street at Glasgow. Both were brought to London on Saturday, January 18. On Monday Barratt was placed in the dock at Bow-street, with the two Desmonds, Allen, Justice, English, O'Keefe, and Mullany (against whom the charge of murder was now preferred for the first time.)

The evidence is rather conflicting as to the identity of the man who actually caused the explosion. Before being remanded, Barratt said he wished to "make a statement." The magistrate warned him, but Barratt said he didn't care. The "statement" turned out to be an apology for his undombed appearance. The prisoner seemed to be anxious how the reporters would describe his looks.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER ALLEGED FENIAN LEADER.

On Saturday evening, January 18, another alleged Fenian leader, named Clancy, who has long been "wanted," was arrested in London.

The prisoner was remanded. No evidence connecting him in the slightest degree with Fenianism was given; but from the reticence of the police they seem, at least, to wish it to be inferred that they have something yet left untold.

The *Times* assures the public that the police have already seized nearly all the Fenian chiefs who are really "very much wanted," except two or three who are in close hiding, in the hope of finding means to fly the country when the storm has blown over enough to justify them in risking the attempt. Fenianism, says the *Times*, as far as the police can ascertain, is for the present seared almost to death in England, and neither in this country nor in Ireland have the Fenians either leaders or funds.

The Dover Magistrates had before them on January 20 a compositor named Whitstone, who was charged with endeavouring to induce soldiers to join the Fenian Brotherhood. A witness named Cordner, a private in the 27th Regiment, said the prisoner asked him if he was going to be a Fenian and join the Fenian Brotherhood. Cordner did not give any direct reply, but asked what kind of rifles they had, and the prisoner said they were breech-loaders. Cordner asked how many men were enrolled, and prisoner replied, "About 17,000 at Cork." The prisoner knew Cordner was an Irishman, and he said he was not true to his country. He also said, alluding to the Fenian Brotherhood, that the men were all right if they had good officers. According to the evidence of another soldier the prisoner was drunk when this conversation took place. He was remanded.

On January 22, says the *Guernsey Mail and Telegraph*, a serious charge of Fenianism was brought against Mr. Thomas Simon, her Majesty's sheriff for the island of Alderney. The investigation which took place before the magistrates was conducted in private, and the nature of the evidence has not been disclosed. Mr. Simon, however, was suspended from his office, and ordered to give bail for his appearance at either of the courts of Guernsey or Alderney, to any charge that may be brought against him. The matter has created great sensation in the Channel Islands.

A very sensible precaution (says the *Morniag Post*) is being taken in the metropolis against any demonstrative action on the part of the Fenians. Wherever colonies of Irish exist—and there are many such in London—the police are at present engaged in making inquiries as to the amount of accommodation which licensed victuallers can give to the military; or rather they are at this moment, giving warning to publicans that very probably it may be found necessary to billet soldiers upon them. This intimation has caused some little agitation amongst the licensed victuallers.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE report published by the *Englishman* of reconciliation between the ex-Ameer of Afganistan, Shere Ally Khan, and his nephew Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan, who has hitherto been so active and successful in the cause of the ruling Ameer, receives confirmation from the following which appears in *Indian Public Opinion*:—

Peshawur, 9th February.—Kassids have arrived from Cabul into Peshawur bringing news-letters which state as follows:—

When Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan started for the Turkistan expedition he took with him 30,000 troops mounted and foot with forty pieces of cannon. He had with him immense war stores and provisions. Members of his household accompanied him as did the *Ghoolam Khaish* of the Ameer Azim Khan, one hundred in number. On reaching Bamian, however, the Sirdar despatched a hundred persons of his household back to Cabul and in the meanwhile wrote a letter to Ameer Shere Shere Ally Khan stating that there was not the slightest use in waging war, as he stated "the father and the son will not fight with each other." He related to the said Ameer the fact how his beloved and brave son Mahomed Ally Khan, and his own brother Mahomed Azeem Khan were slain in the battle-field and what amount of grief and sorrow the loss of these two noted Sirdars had put on himself and his late rival brother. Again, he referred to the sudden loss of the gallant Fyz Mohamed Khan the Sirdar who had lately lost his life in the battle-field by a shot from a cannon. He therefore requested the Ameer to effect a reconciliation with him for the future and to give up all hostile proceedings against him. The Sirdar stated that in making such a reconciliation he acted quite in accordance with the last will of his late father Mahomed Afzul Khan who had advised him "better remain, my son, a *Pesh khizmut or a Syce* of Shere Ally Khan's, than be a Sirdar of note under Mahomed Azim Khan's control." Abdoorrahman Khan sent along with his letter to Ameer Shere Ally Khan, the document which the late Afzul Khan had delivered to him on his death-bed and in which his last will to the above effect, was written. The Sirdar stated that Shere Ally Khan should consider him as one of his own sons and should, therefore, make an agreement with him. It is reported that on receipt of this letter from Abdoorrahman Khan, the Ameer Shere Ally granted his nephew's request and permitted him to have an interview with him at Takhta Pool where he promised all that was asked.

Abdoorrahman Khan hereupon made for Bamian but before he did so, he received a letter from the Meer of Maimanah calling upon the Sirdar to march against Tukhta Pool and fight his uncle. The Meer besides promised that as soon as he (the Sirdar) entered Turkistan he (the Meer) with thirty thousand men under his command would at once revolt against Ameer Shere Ally Khan and that thus the latter would be put to straits. Abdoorrahman Khan who had now resolved to make an agreement with his uncle did not take any notice of this letter and sent the original to Ameer Shere Ally Khan for his inspection. He commenced his march with all his troops and in a few days arrived at Tukta Pool where the proposed interview between himself and Ameer Shere Ally Khan took place. The Sirdar related to the Ameer the animosity which Azim Khan cherished against him, remarking that since Afzul's death he (Azim Khan) had administered poison to him *three times* from the effects of which he narrowly escaped.

After all a reconciliation was made between the Sirdar and Ameer Shere Ally Khan. The latter then left his son Yakoob Khan at Tukhta Pool to remain with Abdoorrahman Khan and himself marched for Herat, with thousand sawars and twenty guns to have an interview with the *Vazir* of the Shah of Persia awaiting the Ameer Sahib's arrival at a place near Herat, thirty koss distant from the city.

On his way to Herat the Ameer Shere Ally Khan was met by the Meer of Maimanah. The latter, ignorant of the agreement just made between Abdoorrahman Khan and the Ameer, engaged in a most bloody battle with the latter. The Meer was slain in this action, hundreds of his troops suffering their master's fate. Shere Ally got the upper hand after all; Maimanah was then plundered by Ameer Shere Ally Khan who swept away property and money in cash five crores of rupees from that place and having appointed Sirdar Alum Khan, Governor of Maimanah, recommenced his march towards Herat.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

(The Overland China Mail.)

JAPAN.

ADMIRAL BELL, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval squadron in China, Lieut. Commander Reid, and ten men were drowned in attempting to cross the bar off Osaka by the swamping of their boat; Admiral Keppel and his party were in great danger from the heavy sea, but all fortunately escaped. Much courtesy was shown by the officers of the French man-of-war *Laplace*.

The opening of Hiogo and Osaka was inaugurated on the 1st January by a royal salute of the Japanese flag. Sir H. Parkes has issued regulations for the trade and residence of foreigners at Osaka and regulations for ships frequenting that port and Hiogo.

Letters from Osaka represent the state of affairs as "by no means satisfactory."

The Shogoon is surrounded in his castle at Kioto. Foreigners have been officially warned that troubles are apprehended in Yedo and might extend to Yokohama. No great apprehension is felt by foreigners.

Much grumbling exists as to the site appropriated to foreigners near Hiogo. It is named Kobe and is said to be very unsuitable, being two miles from Hiogo proper.

No business has as yet commenced at the newly-opened ports.

CHINA.

A commission has been appointed by the Portuguese Government to enquire into coolie-trade and other abuses at Macao. Interesting revelations are expected.

Another outrage has taken place at Kewkeang a British subject having been seized by the Chinese authorities who entered his house, bound, and carried him off. He was released upon the demand of the Consul, but no other satisfaction has as yet been obtained.

Several daring acts of piracy have been perpetrated off the Saddle Islands near Shanghai. Two cases are recorded at lengthh in the local papers. There appears to be no available foreign naval force to suppress the pirates.

The rebels have committed great atrocities in Shantung, and the country people have destroyed a large number of them. 30,000 are estimated to have perished in this way and by cold and hunger. They have again appeared in force, however, opposite Chinkeang.

The late Governor General of Pechili has been degraded on account of the disaffected state of that province.

Mr. Brown, the Secretary of the Burlingame embassy, has received the appointment of a Commissioner of Customs.

HONGKONG.

The memorial against the Military Contribution is to leave on the 12th February. Two-thirds of the signatures (exclusive of Chinese) are foreign.

In the petitions of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Agra and Masterman's Bank to annul the Bankruptcy of Messrs. Dent & Co., judgment has been deferred.

An Auxiliary Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society has been formed in Hongkong, Sir R. MacDonnell, Patron. The Bishop of Victoria, President.

At the meeting of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boat Company held on 16th January, no dividend was declared. 50,000 dollars was placed however to the reserve fund.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce some time since proposed to discontinue

TWO PER CENT.

(The Edinburgh Review for January.)

(Concluded from Gazette of 20th February.)

At first sight, the figures for 1867 certainly look gloomy enough, and the first separate item which strikes the eye deepens the unfavourable impression. We start with a decline in our exports and imports of 18 millions; but the significance of the amount is greatly enhanced, when we find that, but for an excess of 10 millions in the value of grain imported in 1867—that is to say, but for extraordinary purchases abroad to fill up a gap caused by a disaster at home, purchases which can scarcely be taken into account in any comparison between the relative movements of trade in two successive years,—our import lists for 1867 would have shown a much larger decline. Accordingly, if we wish to measure the full extent of the alleged diminution in our trade, we must strike out the excess on corn, and look a deficiency not of 18 millions, but of 28 millions, fairly in the face.

But if the item of corn thus heightens our apprehensions, the item of cotton changes the whole aspect of affairs. The price of cotton fell thirty per cent. during 1867, causing by its fall a double effect. Not only was the aggregate value of our imports reduced by the cheapness of the most important raw material with which foreign countries supply us; the cheaper raw material lessened the cost of the manufactured article. If the price of cotton had been the same in 1867 as in 1866, our importations would have been worth 14 millions more, our exportations 8 millions more, than we now find them. The lower value of cotton alone, irrespective of quantities, has reduced the total of our imports and exports by the enormous sum of 22 millions. The actual figures of the Board of Trade show a reduction of 20 millions on the importation of cotton, and of 4 millions on the exportation of cotton manufactures, but of the former 6 millions are due to *quantity*, and 14 millions to *price* alone. As to our exports of cotton yarn and manufactured goods, we have actually sold ten per cent more in *quantity* though the aggregate *value*, owing to the cheaper raw material, stands at eight per cent. less. Had cotton not fallen in value, our exports would not appear to have declined, but on the contrary to have advanced. There would have been an increase of 4 millions in the item, 'exports of cotton manufactured goods,' instead of the present decrease of the same amount.

The price of cotton stands now almost where it stood before the great convulsion. Huge fortunes melted away as it fell. Whoever held stocks felt the ground giving way beneath his feet. But Englishman were by no means the only, nor perhaps the heaviest, losers. A large proportion of cotton, as of other commodities, is sent to England on consignment by the foreign producers; and the more an article falls, the more likely is it to belong to, and be held by the producers themselves, who, just as the officers of a regiment are the last to believe in its disloyalty, are the least inclined to believe in the permanent decline of their favourite production. No one clings more fondly to his bales of cotton in spite of a never-ending fall, than the Egyptian or Indian native. Of the money lost on the stock of cotton an enormous amount must be put down to foreign account. No branch of trade connected with the article has been exempt, and we have heard the saying in Liverpool, that 1866 ruined the speculators, 1866 the merchants, 1867 the producers. Be that as it may, apart from individual suffering and local catastrophes, the cheapening of the raw material of our chief branch of industry is, in itself not a drawback, but a great public benefit. Not only is the cheaper price of a commodity an advantage in itself; the greater security which low prices inspire, imparts animation to trade. Manufacturers are relieved of their chronic fright of remaining saddled with goods made of dear cotton, when their neighbours may be able a few weeks later to buy their raw material at two-thirds of the cost.

The reduction in the *quantity* of cotton imported amounts, as we have seen, to a sum of 6 millions, which, together with the 22 millions due to the cheaper price, accounts for the whole of the apparent decline in our international transactions, even when that decline is increased by subtracting the excess on wheat. It is not true, therefore, to say that we have been going back. We have simply stood still. That less cotton has reached our shores, may—considering the abundant stock in Liverpool, and the falling price—be regarded with equanimity. It rarely happens that, as in this instance, smaller supplies and cheaper prices are found combined.

The fluctuations in the remainder of our imports and exports have not been very important; but, if our space permitted, we might call attention to several interesting circumstances. The effects of the cessation of the cattle-plague are very evident in the diminution in the items of cattle and tallow; but, save in this exceptional case, it is curious to observe that where we find larger figures, it is generally in things to eat and drink, articles of immediate consumption, whereas we find smaller figures in the case of articles which are accessory to manufactures, but are not themselves consumed. We have drunk more tea and coffee, sweetened them with more sugar, smoked more tobacco, made more rice puddings, and put more raisins and currants into them, and been somewhat more abstemious only in the case of spirits and wine.

On the other hand, we have bought less materials for several of our subsidiary manufactures. Less hemp and less timber doubtless suggest the construction of fewer ships, the non-employment of workmen in docks, and great distress in the East end of London. The decline in the quantities of other raw material is probably more due to our home trade than to our international relations; for our exports do not show a corresponding reduction in several cases, where, from the smaller important of raw material, we might at first sight have expected a falling off; indeed, there is nowhere any decline which could for one moment be considered important by the side of the large excess in the cotton goods which we have sent abroad. This very excess perhaps may have caused the slight reduction which we find in woollen, linen, and silk manufactures. Why the Australian ladies have taken a million's worth less of 'millinery' and apparel, gallantry forbids us to inquire. Hard-ware and cutlery exhibit a slight, and a somewhat disagreeable decrease; disagreeable because, small as it is, it is spread over a large number of our customers, a circumstance calculated to suggest unpleasant reflections and memories. Otherwise on no single article of export do we find any reduction as large as 200,000*l.*; in some there is a slight, in others, a decided augmentation. In the metal trade we have continued our advance; and we rejoice to find that under the head of machinery, notwithstanding continued rumours of irresistible competition, we have not only held our own, but gained considerable ground. Trade is undoubtedly miserably depressed, and there are evidences of stagnation which no one can gainsay; but nevertheless a closer review of our exports seems to exclude many of the disheartening inferences, and to forbid many of the gloomy prophecies, which the first aspect of the vast gaps in the tables of the Board of Trade seemed peremptorily to enforce.

The changes of direction which our exports have undergone confirm the more hopeful view. They will be found to be highly suggestive. It might have been supposed that the ceaseless anxiety as to European war would have frightened both our continental customers and ourselves, and that *their* fears of heavy commitments just before a period of trouble, and *our* fears of unpunctual payments if war should break out, might have restricted our continental trade; while, on the other hand, we might have consoled ourselves by extending our operations to countries as far removed as possible from the reach of European calamities. Nothing, however, would be farther from the truth; for we have greatly increased our trade with our nearest neighbours, and curtailed it with America and the antipodes. One country in Europe alone, embarrassed Turkey, with her heterogeneous dependencies, is a defaulter to any serious extent, though even here two-thirds of the decline is due to the lower price of cotton goods, and consequently only nominal. Elsewhere in Europe, barring insignificant fractions, we have either stood still or advanced, and we have advanced most with our very best and most punctual customers. Holland, France, and Russia together have increased their purchases by 2 millions, and Germany by the extraordinary sum of 5 millions! Clearly, if there is a hitch in our trade, we cannot hold Europe responsible. Here at least we have not yielded an inch to the presence of rivals, nor withdrawn on account of troubles at home. Our exports to European countries, notwithstanding the lower value of the goods shown in the excess of 5 millions. Africa raises our surplus from 5 millions to 3, and though in Asia a reduction is threatened in China and Japan, India sweeps in magnificently with a million increase, and we conclude our transactions with three quarters of the globe still with a rising surplus. In South America, the first serious blow is dealt. The Brazilian Empire is a heavy defaulter, and leaves us in the lurch for a million and a half; but Peru and Chili, plucky little Republics, come to the rescue, and we pass northwards still with our proud excess of 6 millions. We come, however, to a dismal region. The whole group of countries surrounding the bay of Mexico are under a cloud. New Granada, still quivering under the last of her perpetual revolutions, Venezuela, publicly and privately as impracticable a debtor as any in the world, Mexico, utterly demoralised and impoverished, have, together, purchased less goods by a million and a half. No countries take longer credits; from none is the recovery of the value of goods sold a more hopeless task; and that *they* reduce our surplus to 4 millions and a half is neither a great calamity nor, in times like these, an unfavourable sign. But at our next step we encounter a great disaster. The United States at one blow sweep the whole of that surplus away, and leave us with an actual deficiency. Their commercial disorganisation is bearing its natural fruit; their tariff does its intended work. The expansion of our trade in so many quarters has been neutralised by its contraction in America. Our exports have declined, not from any disaster for which we ourselves are responsible, but on account of the terrible ordeal through which the United States have passed, and the suicidal policy by which they attempt to repair its ravages.

Our own North American colonies follow up the blow; they raise our deficiency to a million and a half, and Australia completes the work. No country has suffered a more severe commercial collapse. Next to the United States, it is most accountable for every decline in our trade but while we are looking for the gap there is essential to remember, that here, as in the case of the Americans, it is our customers and not we who are at fault. The States, the North American Provinces, and Australia change an excess of four millions into a deficiency of six.

In several respects, then, the result of a bird's-eye view of our export trade appears to us to be not unsatisfactory. Where a decrease has occurred, it seems to have been due to extraordinary and temporary causes, but where we have advanced, we have found no extraordinary circumstances, and may hope that the expansion is normal and regular. That Europe, where our clients are most solvent and most prompt in payment, and where, if anywhere, we might expect to suffer from the successful competition of dangerous rivals, should have brought more from us than ever before, is peculiarly significant. An increase of exports may sometimes be the result simply of a desperate effort. Unable to get rid of their stocks, manufacturers sometimes consign them as a forlorn hope to the East, in order, if they cannot sell, at least to procure an advance of money on their goods from the firms to whom they entrust the sale. But there is no great increase in our trade with the East. Germany, of all countries, has improved our commercial statistics most, and generally we have traded less with countries at a distance and more with these near home. Nothing, indeed, can be more natural, in the prevailing state of distrust and uncertainty, than that men of business, thoroughly discouraged as they are and unable to shake off the despondent impressions left by an unprecedented crash, and continuously threatened by the probability of political troubles, should avoid transactions, into which credit largely enters, and which will absorb their resources for a long time in advance, preferring to trade, even at much diminished profit, with customers who are within reach of a railway or a telegraph, and from whom punctual payment may confidently be expected.

One other feature in our foreign trade deserves a passing comment. The movements of bullion have declined by the enormous amount of 19 millions. We need not, however, go far to look for the cause. Two-thirds of the decline are explained by the fact that bullion has been spared a number of useless and costly journeys. The violent oscillations in the rate of interest in 1866 several times created a sudden and rapid demand for the transfer of capital from continental countries to ourselves. The most available form of transfer, when bills at sight cannot be procured, is to despatch gold; and gold was accordingly poured over to England in immense quantities to be returned as soon as the alarm had subsided, and the crisis was past. Thus we find extraordinary imports on one side of the account in 1866, but extraordinary exports on the other, neither of them due to the wholesome activity, but to the feverishness, of trade. We need not regret the decline in this class of transactions in 1867. The falling third is probably due partly to the fall in the price of cotton, a commodity for which several of our customers took payment in gold, partly to the substitution of wheat for gold as an article of import, and partly to the cessation of a cause, which was largely in operation in 1866, the sudden cancelling of outstanding credits, with peremptory notice to foreign debtors that they must pay forthwith. Millions of gold answered to the summon, and came pouring in upon us from the United States, as few weeks after the great collapse in 1866. Such a process, however, cannot be repeated. It exhausts the reserves.

The story of the Board of Trade, fairly precise, as we may presume it to be, as far as regards the volume and the direction of our international trade, is, naturally, silent as to the *results* of the stupendous transactions which it records. If the bulk has been great, our manufacturers cannot have been idle, and wages must have been earned; but as to the profits realised, no inferences can be drawn. Neither merchants nor manufacturers at once arrest their trade because their last venture involved a loss. The momentum of commerce is too great to admit of a sudden or even a rapid check. Wars, revolutions, financial panics, catastrophes of every kind, may occur, but many months will elapse before the break begins to tell upon the headlong speed of our commercial course. The system of credit, coupled with the vast business transacted with countries beyond the reach of sudden action, binds the free will of capitalists and merchants always for many months, sometimes for a year, in advance. Come what may, contracts must be fulfilled, credits be honoured, goods be paid for, and the loss endured. It might indeed be said that the time which has elapsed since the crisis of 1866 has been so long that ample opportunities have been given for winding up pending engagements. The effects of precautions taken when the crisis was most violent, must have made themselves felt long ago, and contraction of business must surely, it may be said, have been infinitely greater had new operations not followed on the liquidation of the old. But even as regards new business, merchants and manufacturers are not entirely free agents. The desire for curtailment cannot be pushed too far. A staff cannot be discharged, works cannot be allowed to stand still and become disorganised, nay, more clients and customers cannot be suddenly abandoned, the good-will of a long-established connexion cannot be sacrificed because personal convenience and the interests of the moment make all business undesirable.

Nor can our foreign commerce be considered entirely apart from our home trade. They have too much in common for one to be prostrated without some sympathetic suffering on the part of the other; and we certainly believe that all the financial misfortunes of 1866, the terrible disasters of bankrupt companies, the collapse of railway credit, the disappearance of dividends, the discharge of a vast array of middle-class employes, the diminished resources of countless families, the excessive dearness of bread, have produced a cessation of buying which justifies the assertion of many engaged in the home trade that for forty and fifty years, times have not been so bad. Such stagnation may drive them to divert goods intended for sale at home into the foreign market, and those habitually engaged in the foreign trade may find themselves undersold. Meanwhile everybody is disheartened. The break down of credit, and the contraction of the number of bills afloat, have the same result upon prices as a contraction of currency. Prices have universally fallen, and in a falling market no one will lay in stocks. Besides, nothing is more infectious than despondency. The stimulus of cheap money is of little avail in comparison with the dismal influences under which our home trade seems hopelessly cast down.

If, then, it is asked, why side by side with the accumulation of idle capital in Lombard Street (an accumulation seeming to offer such exceptional opportunities to merchants), we find a reduction in our imports and exports the reply should be made, that, in the first place, it is incorrect to speak of a reduction in our foreign trade at all, since the apparent decrease is solely due to the cheaper value of cotton; and, in the next place, that the scale of our foreign business would have actually been much larger than ever, but for the legislative mistakes and temporary embarrassments of over-anxious customers, customers—causes against which Two per cent. is powerless to prevail. Further, it may be said, that the present position of the home trade reacts upon all other branches, and greatly diminishes the chances of profit, while wheat at seventy shillings is in itself enough to enforce most stringent mercantile caution. But other reasons remain. The financial needs of commerce have themselves been reduced to a minimum. When prices are exceedingly low, when, consequently, not only the cost of goods on their homeward or outward journey is exceedingly reduced, but the stocks of merchandise all over the country absorb less capital, and when the stocks themselves of these cheaper goods are allowed to dwindle to a minimum, it is clear that for an equal amount of business infinitely less money, much fewer loans, will be required. Add the circumstance of shorter credits being granted to foreign customers. The financial world has drawn in its forces from outlying regions and concentrated them at home. Money is in vain offered to commerce on cheaper terms than for many years past; for low interest can do no more than increase profits. It does not remove the danger of placing borrowed money beyond reach of recall. Merchants are at present like beaten troops. They have lost confidence in their star. Their reverses have been so serious, so continuous, that they despair of success, and we believe it difficult to exaggerate the half-heartedness and gloomy feeling with which trade is now carried on. Business cannot be stopped, but it is pursued without confidence or satisfaction. We need hardly say that continental politics largely contribute to prevent the slightest favourable reaction. So long as European affairs are simply settled by arrangements from hand to mouth, commerce will follow suit and only provide for the barest necessities of the day. If the aspect of politics abroad were materially to change for the better, English trade might, by degrees, overcome its despondent tone, forget its reverses, and begin on a sounder footing with every hope of success. It will have a long start over other kinds of enterprise for which the machinery of limited liability is preferred, as the requisite repairs in the latter system cannot be made without a lengthened delay. For some time to come, commerce will clearly be able to obtain loans on its own terms. But it would be a fatal error, to mistake concentration for abundance. Our forces have not been increased, but we have them more in hand. The demands upon us will not be diminished; they are only kept in suspense; and when confidence once revives, when the impressions of 1866 fade away, when, if such a period is to be at all foreseen, the state of Europe once more appears to offer a fair chance of tranquility; when, if such an assumption at the present moment is even hypothetically admissible, the machinery for supplying foreign countries with English capital is again at work,—then it will be found that those untold millions, now apparently so inexhaustible, which culminated in Two per cent., were little more than the limited reserves of a limited class, important not from their amount, but from their concentration on a given spot, where, entrusted to agency most scrupulously cautious, they were offered for the use of commerce, but offered ineffectually, on account of the memory of losses, which a year had been insufficient to efface, and the apprehension of European troubles, of which the most confident prophet would not dare to forecast the end.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants LOANS on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

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OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 10¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 10¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 9¾d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 9½d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 9 5/8d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 9½d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 9½d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50

Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 6th February, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 5/8 "
3	do.	1/10 5/8 "
2	do.	1/10¼ "
1	do.	1/10 1/16 "
On demand		1/10 1/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th February 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,625.

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6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 10¼d.			per Rupee.
4	do.	at 1s. 10¼d.	"
3	do.	at 1s. 10 1/16d.	"
2	do.	at 1s. 10d.	"
1	do.	at 1s. 9 15/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 9¾d.	"

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, on the 1st of June; and 1st of December, on the minimum of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

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Do.	12 do.	6 "

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The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted to order in the Bank's Bills.

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Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 80, 00.

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Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

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London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
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Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

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The Bank opens current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

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Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
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Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

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Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 12 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.
Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Bass's Beer in Quarts at	.....	Rs. 5 8 per doz.
Pure Pale dry Sherry	.....	" 30 0 "
Very fine old Brandy	.....	" " 30 0 "
Vieux Cognac	.....	" " 25 0 "
Claret	.....	EDWARD BIGG & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1	and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	Do.	" 16 "

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. " 32 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs. 27	"
" " 2 "	pts.	14	"
Old Tom		Rs. 20	"
Brandy 1	"	" 32	"

Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of			1 doz. each.
Do. ...Pints	do.		2 "
MOSELLE .....Quarts	do.		1 "
Do. ...Pints	do.		2 "
HOCK.....(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.		1 "
Do.....(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do...		1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Box.

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of		1 doz. each
Do. .....(St. Julien)		1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.	
CLARET.	Medoc	Rs. 7-8	Pints,
	do.	" 12	Quarts.
	St. Laurent	" 18	" "
	Chateau Beltasse	" 25	" "
	Do.	" 32	" "
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	" 29	" "
COGNAC	1st quality	" 35	" "
	2nd "	" 25	" "

From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG	" 30	" "
	IMPERIAL	" 16	Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	" 32	Quarts.
	MOSELLE	" 17	Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG	" 35	Quarts.
		" 24	" "
		" 13	Pints.
		" 33	Quarts.
		" 17-8	Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.
SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva.
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish.

SPARKLING WINES.

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala Albrechts.
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres.
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white.

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte.
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres.
Burgundy—Boulau's "Beamie."

DRY WINES.

Sherry—Five marks.
Madeira—Very Old.
Port—Three marks.

MALT LIQUORS.

Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants.
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout.
For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.
ROGHE & Co., Agents.

PRICE LIST:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Quarts	Rs.
The Pearl	T. Newhouse	" 30
Rubis	do.	" 28
Champagne	do.	" 24
Champagne	do.	" 18
Superbine Champagne	B. E. Perrier	" 30
Aux Armes de Reims	Gurt Gibert	" 24
Do.	do. Pints	25
Aux 2 Ecussons	do. Quarts	28
Aux Medailles	do.	" 31

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE

Sparkling Schwarrhafberg	Ja. F. Kehrmann	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	"	22
do. Moselle N° 2	T. Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	22

STILL HOCK.

Still Hock	Gebr. Schmits	Quarts	17
do.	do.	"	15
Laubeuheimer	G. M. Palestmanson.	"	15
Liebfranenmilch	do.	"	20
Boxbentel Steinmein	do.	"	30
Queen Victoria Vineyard	do.	"	48
do. do.	do.	"	54

CLARETS.

St. Julien Medoc	Van Overzee & Co.	Quarts	9
St. Esthephe Medoc	H. Hernozant & Co.	"	12
St. Emillon	do.	"	13
Chateau Belleoun	do.	"	19
Chateau Leoville	do.	"	24
Chateau Larose	do.	"	19
Chateau de Frauds H. and C. Balaresque		"	

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 2	T. Newhouse	Quarts	18
do. " 3	do.	"	22
do. " 4	do.	"	26
Port Wine " 1	do.	"	18
do. " 2	do.	"	22
do. " 3	do.	"	28
Ginger Wine	do.	"	17
Old Jamaica Rum	do.	"	20
Champagne Cognac H. and C. Balaresque		"	22
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	24	Pints	20
do. do.	48	"	20
Brandy	H. Hileclot & Co.		22
do.	do.		20

Bombay, VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead